

Provincial

AND WEEKLY

H. F. DOUGLASS,
L. D. SHADD, Editors.

VOLUME III.

PROSPECTUS OF THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party. It will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture, and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worth the patronage of the public.

L. D. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN And Weekly Advertiser,

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
CHATHAM, C. W.

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
IN ADVANCE.

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For ten lines, first insertion, 3 0 0
Each subsequent insertion, per line, 0 4
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line, 0 4
Each subsequent insertion, per line, 0 4
A discount allowed on advertisements inserted over three months.

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All advertisements, without insertion at length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE,

Prints in colors and bronzes.

THE PROPRIETORS

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN
addition to their friends and subscribers, their office is supplied with all the requisites for the execution of every description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING.

PAMPHLETS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
FORN LITERATURE, LAMPS,
ENTERTAINMENT CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
STAGE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS,
PROGRAMMES, LAW BLANKS,
MORTGAGES, MEMORIALS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LETTER-PRESS PRINTING,
in the best and most satisfactory manner,
and at the lowest prices.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If subscribers direct or request to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If subscribers remove to other places, without informing the publishers, they are held responsible for the former delivery; they are held responsible for the former delivery; they are held responsible for the former delivery.

Business Directory.

STONE & TURNBULL,
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL
DRY GOODS,
Grocery Establishment,
KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.

September 6th, 1855. 20c

DR. SAMUEL RUSSELL,
BOTANIC MEDICINES.
RAPID CURES AND LOW CHARGES!
Charles' Brick Buildings, next door to the
"Freeman" Office, King Street East,
CHATHAM, C. W.

August 30, 1855. 15c

GEORGE KERR,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
-DEALER IN-
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CUTLERY, &c., &c., &c.
Pratt's Block, Chatham, C. W.

November 22, 1855. 30c

HENRY LOTT,
BAKER,
IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, KEPT BY
J. B. LOTT,
King Street East, Chatham, C. W.

August 30, 1855. 15c

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c.
WINDSOR, C. W.

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 32, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
References: Thomas Clarkson, Esq., President of the Board of Trade; John Robertson, Esquire, Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co., Messrs. Howard & Fitch; Messrs. D. Crawford & Co.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 64, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.
British and American Works imported and for sale at the smallest possible advance upon the wholesale prices.

CHARLES MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
CARTER, GLIDER AND GLASS STAINER.
No. 21, KING STREET WEST.
Mixed Paints, Putty, Enamelled and Plain Window Glass and Looking Glass, for Sale, at the lowest Cash prices.
Toronto, 10th April, 1854.

PUNCTUALLY!!!
J. R. BROWN,
(LATE OF PHILADELPHIA)
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 63, KING STREET WEST.
All work warranted to be done in a superior style.
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.
Toronto, March 18th, 1854.

D. FARRAR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., &c.
No. 15, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

MESSRS. R. P. & ADAM CROOKS,
Barristers-at-Law,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

A. B. JONES,
Groceries and Grocery Ware,
No. 314, DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, C. W.

LAYBURN & CAMERON,
CARRIERS, & CO.,
Office: CHURCH STREET, next door to the Court House.
WILLIAM CAMERON, CLERK.

VANKOUGHNET & BROTHER,
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.,
Office: CHURCH STREET,
Over "The City Bank" Agency, two doors South of St. Andrew's Church,
TORONTO.

DR. DAVID HAWKINS,
BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,
CHATHAM, C. W.
December 18, 1855.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Stereotypers, Printers, and Binders,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 5, PARK ROW,
Opposite Appleton's, N. York,
And 107, Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
C. N. MILLER—WM. ORTON—E. MULLIGAN.

WILLIAM C. NELL,
Copyist, Accountant, Collector
AND
Business Agent,
REGISTRY FOR HELP,
21, CORNHILL, (Upstairs)
BOSTON, November 20th, 1855.

MRS. S. WILKINS,
BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 108, PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
November 1855.

ANDREW CURRIE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, TIN-WARE,
CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS
Anvils, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and
NEXT DOOR TO D. R. VAN ALLENS,
KING STREET, CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

POETRY.
For the Provincial Freeman.

An Address.
Hail! hail! that happy day,
E'er kept in view the beaming ray,
The first of August, glorious day,
Of which we sing a cheering lay.

In seventeen hundred and ninety-one
Beneath the rays of West's sun,
A spark of patriotism through Havill ran
That caused a shout through all the land.

The Haytian patriots walked the soil,
And planted freedom by their toil;
Long may their banner wave o'er the spoil,
And keep the noble band in coil!

West Indies Queen for you we'll raise
A loud huzza for better days,
And rent the air with songs of praise,
In honor to thy brilliant days.

The flame that lit thy flag bearest,
Striking above thy eagles nest,
On weary wings thy flag bearest,
As o'er old Rome when at her best.

Though of old she may fly o'er the eagles young
Regardless of the song they have sung,
She'll not forget from whence they sprung
E'er West Indies yoke was flung.

Her weary wings will yield to none,
That dwells beneath the shining sun;

Many a battle her pinions won,
Before seven hundred and ninety-one.

And who has checked her vigorous flight,
Or would dare say she'll roost its night;
Just then she's in the best of plight,
To arms! to arms! make ready fight.

With watchful eye Protector King,
Guide o'er and teach us how to bring,
That we can make the welkin ring
Throughout the land the joys to bring.

That brilliant flame in her lofty light
Did glow below with piercing sight,
How many gloomy spots are bright,
Since they beheld her dazzling light.

More free land she wants to make,
But time alone the path can brake,
She will her lofty flight forsake,
To bring the oppress'd slave o'er the lake.

Then she's protected by the lion's paw
Every twenty-fourth of May a loud huzza,
On the first of August another shout,
Now for them both huzza! huzza!

Not illegible. J. W. JOHNSON.

Literature.
A Remarkable Story.

The story to which we shall advert is told on Mr. Ward's personal knowledge, and illustrates the extraordinary chances on which human life is sometimes suffered to depend. The circumstances occurred to the well-known Sir Evan Nepean, in the home department. The facts, as told by himself, are these:

One night, during his office as under-secretary, he felt the most unaccountable wakefulness that could be imagined; he was in perfect health, had dined early, and had nothing whatever on his mind to keep him awake. Still, he found all his attempts to sleep impossible, and from eleven till two in the morning he never closed an eye.

At length, weary of this struggle, and as the twilight was breaking, (it was summer,) he determined to try what would be the effect of a walk in the park. There he saw nothing but the sleepers' sentinels. But, in his walk, happening to pass the home office, several times, he thought of letting himself in by his key, though without any particular object. The book of entries of the day before still lay on the table, and through sheer listlessness he opened it. The first thing he saw appalled him—"A reprieve to be sent to York for the coiners ordered for execution next day. It struck him that he had received no return to his order to send the reprieve. He searched the "minutes"; he could not find it there. In alarm, he went to the house of the chief clerk, who lived in Downing street, knocked him up, (it was then past three,) and asked him if he knew anything of the reprieve being sent. In great alarm, the chief clerk could not remember. "You are, scarcely awake," said Sir Evan, "recollect yourself; it must have been sent."

The clerk said he now recollected he had sent it to the clerk of the crown, whose business it was to send it to York.

"Good," said Sir Evan. "But have you my receipt and certificate that it is gone?"

"Then come with me, we must find him, although it is so early."

It was now four, and the clerk of the crown lived in Chancery lane. There was no hackney-coach to be seen, and they almost ran. They were just in time. The clerk of the crown had a country house, and meaning to have a long holiday, he was at that moment stepping into his gig to go to his villa. Astonished at this visit of the under-secretary of state at such an hour, he was still more so at his business.

"Heavens!" cried he, "the reprieve is locked up in my desk!"

It was brought, Sir Evan sent to the post-office for the fleetest and truest messenger. The reprieve reached York next morning, just at the moment the unhappy men were ascending the cart.

Two Amiable Neighbors.

The Lyons papers tell a very good story. The bed chambers of two wealthy gentlemen, who belong to different social circles, are adjacent, and as is usual now-a-days, their partitions divide them. One spends all his nights at his club-house, never returning home before half-past five in the morning. His neighbor rises at six, and sits down at once to his piano, which he plays until dinner. The former complained to the commissary of police, who laughed in his face, and told him to keep better hours. As he made a lease for six years he could not change his apartment. He thought to send a challenge to his neighbor; his neighbor was paralyzed in the lower limbs. He had his wall lined with thick mattresses, and the "sharps" penetrated into his room. He made his servant play the French horn; his neighbor had him fined by the police; the French horn cannot be played except during the hours of grace. He made his servant take a hammer and rap against his wall; his neighbor waited until he was tired and then began to play. He then bought a large hand organ, which was sadly out of tune, and ordered a turnspit that would turn eight days without being wound up, and which he had fitted to the organ. The turnspit was put in motion, after it and the organ had been placed next the chamber wall. The piano player bore the organ for nineteen hours; at the end of that time he sent a letter of truth; he was told the club-bunker had gone out of town, and wouldn't be back for a week. The pianist sold his lease—the organ is still going!

An amusing little incident occurred at a city table a few days since. A verdant

looking fellow sat down to take "some filling," as the immortal Joe Dawson would say, and in a short time a waiter stood at the back of our hero's chair, and politely inquired—

"Tea or coffee, sir?"
"Tea," he answered.
"What kind of tea?"
Greeny looked in the waiter's face, and with considerable emphasis, said—

"Why store tea, of course; I don't want any of your darn'd sassafras stuff!"

Effect of Mr. Crampton's Dismissal.

We deeply regret to have to announce that a course has been taken by the American government which, although it is in no way equivalent to the declaration of war, evidently tends to diminish in a very serious degree the chances of preserving peace between the two nations. Our readers are aware that the government of England has first freely tendered to the United States, in the most candid and unreserved manner, a frank and full apology for any infraction of the American neutrality laws which might wittingly or unwittingly, have been committed by British agents during the late war, but have not considered it consistent with justice to Mr. Crampton, or with a due regard for the position of this kingdom, to accede to the further demand preferred by President Pierce for the recall of our minister.

The cabinet of Lord Palmerston at this point, however, justifying, felt themselves constrained by justice, and therefore by their duty, to stop short in the path of concession; and the United States government, on the receipt of this, the ultimatum of England, has directed Mr. Crampton to withdraw from the territory of the Union.

That this is a most rash and intemperate step, at the present juncture, be the origin of the merits of the question at issue what they may, cannot, and we are convinced will not be denied, by the better and more considerate even of the people who live under the government that have taken it. It is not easy in a country where public policy is swayed by such singular agglomerations of parties, and determined by such exceptional circumstances, as it is in America, to say what is the precise bent of the public opinion; but, as far as it can be inferred, upon the present occasion, from the tone of the most influential of the journals of the United States, it is with us, opposed to the violent and provocative policy to which the executive government—somehow mysteriously, as it seems to us—seeks to commit the American people. Irritating as that policy unquestionably is, we shall, we doubt not, continue to maintain that ciliary conduct, and, at the same time, firm and dignified attitude, which we have throughout the untoward affair exhibited, in the hope that we may yet be able to prevent a further development of the apparently hostile disposition of the government of the United States; nor is it unreasonable to expect that the other great nations of the civilized world will bring the influence of their opinion to bear upon the mind of the American population in such a manner as to check any further progress in those ill-judged demonstrations of aggression and of tendencies to war.—London Morning Post.

From the London Shipping Gazette June 24th.
Crampton's Dismissal.

The intelligence just received from the United States, confirmatory of the report that Mr. President Pierce had recognized the government of General Walker at Nicaragua, will be received by all who value the re-establishment of a mutual understanding between this country and the United States, with unfeigned regret. By this act the American president has given strong evidence that his object is not to settle, but to widen the difference at present existing between the two governments, since, if any one act could have been more offensive to this country, as it more inopportune than another, it is that to which the president has thought it advisable to commit himself. After having pledged the credit of his government to oppose the invasion of General Walker, and to visit with condign punishment any one discovered taking part in or favoring it, and whilst a diplomatic contention is being carried on between the two countries as to the construction of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, the president has taken advantage of a period of extreme irritation on the part of both cabinets, to acknowledge as a *de facto* government the body of adventurers whom he lately denounced, and has virtually admitted that the treaty under discussion can be violated with impunity if a filibustering invasion can be successfully accomplished. What the president's object may be we will not pause to inquire, inasmuch as we do not conceive he will be permitted to attain it by involving the people of this country and of the United States in an intestine war, and because we believe that the act to which he has lent himself will do more to open the eyes of his countrymen to the recklessness of the course which his government has lately pursued in reference to the relations between Great Britain and the United States, than any step he has previously taken. Whether General Walker's adventure has been so far successful as to have enabled him to establish a *de facto* government at Nicaragua, is more than question-begging; but that he has established such a government as the cabinet of Washington—which has repudiated all his movements—can be justified in acknowledging as a government *de jure*, is not questionable at all. If that part of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty which binds the two countries not "to occupy or colonize any portion of Central America," is to be construed strictly, can the person invested with the supreme power in the United States be justified in widening the existing breach between the government of Washington and that of Great Britain, by recognizing the acts of a rebel whom he has all along condemned, when such acts are tantamount to a direct violation of the very clause of the treaty which he declares should be strictly observed. We cannot but think that the president will be condemned by his own countrymen, not only for endeavoring to advance his personal interest at the expense of the State, but for having in his office been guilty of an act which, unless repudiated by the people themselves, will most assuredly bring discredit on the fair fame and honor of their country.

Opinions of the French Press.
From La Presse, May 30.

The seriousness of Mr. Pierce's resolution will not escape any one. The United States have put their hand upon Central America. It is a more serious infraction to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty than the doubtful infraction of which England is accused by the United States. Now that Walker's government is recognized, there is no doubt that numerous volunteers will leave New York and the United States to join and strengthen him. It is the beginning of the annexation.

From La Patrie, May 31.

If the United States recognize the government of which Walker is the soul, they inaugurate by that single fact towards Central America a policy of annexation which, for the first act, tears to pieces and throws to the wind the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Besides this, the act brings before Europe and the world the question, if it is well, if it is just, if it is prudent, that the nation which extends its territory to the north of the mouth of the St. Lawrence to that of the Columbia, should also possess the countries watered by the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, and monopolize all the roads leading from the Atlantic to the Pacific, including the Isthmus of Panama.

This question, as can be seen, is of the greatest importance. Let us hope that it will in due time be the subject of serious investigation.

THE PRINCESS CHRISTINE RELIGIOSO.—The history of this lady, a native of Lombardy, affords an instance of female heroism and the strange fluctuations of fortune, such as would have merited a prominent place in the annals of a far more romantic age than the one in which we live. Endowed with high rank, large possessions, and no common share, it is said, of wit and beauty the Princess Religiosa was during the earlier portion of her life, the object of universal homage and admiration. A leader of fashion, and a distinguished patroness of literature and art, authors, artists, and musicians vied with each other in laying the productions of their genius at her feet, and borrowed from her name honor and eclat. But the scene changed, and the lady emerged from a lioness into a heroine. Deeply sensible of the wrongs of her country, and sympathizing heartily in the effort of her countrymen to free themselves from the yoke of their oppression, she raised a troop of two hundred horse at her own expense and at the same time when Italy was convulsed by revolution, led them herself against the Austrians. She is reported on this occasion to have displayed a skill and bravery which would have done honor to an experienced soldier. This act of patriotism, however, for a time proved fatal to the worldly interests of the princess, as her property was sequestered by Austria, and she herself banished from its dominions. At this juncture she sought an asylum at a farm in Asia Minor, and being totally destitute, was compelled to labor by her hands for the supply of her daily necessities. This occurred some six years ago. Since then she has devoted her entire life to literature, and has contributed successfully to some of the leading journals of Paris and New York. The Sultan of Turkey subsequently granted some tracts of land on the hill of Nicomedia for the use of this remarkable woman and the Italian emigrants attached to her fortunes; and finally by an edict of grace, the court of Austria annulled its former sentence of banishment and sequestration, leaving her free to revisit her country, and to resume the rank from which she had been deposed by her own patriotic zeal and heroism.

EXTRACTS FROM AN OLD AMERICAN PAPER.—One hundred and eighty years ago there were only three papers published on the North American Continent; and from one of these, the Maryland Gazette, the following remonstrances have been recently taken:

"In the number of May 20, 1746, we are informed that, on Friday last, Hector Grant James Morrey, and Eslier Anderson, white servants, were executed at Chester, Kent county, pursuant to their sentence for the murder of their late master. The men were hanged, and the women burned."

"On Saturday, May 26, 1746 two men of repute, fishing off Kent Island, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the weather clear and calm, they saw to their great surprise at a small distance, a man about five feet high, walking by them on the water, as if on dry ground. He crossed over to Kent Island, and to Talbot county, about the distance of four miles."

"On Friday, June 13, 1744, at a court held for the county of Anne Arundel, three persons were arraigned for drinking the

pretender's health; and being found guilty after a fair trial, they were fined £20 each, and obliged to give security for their good behavior."

"On Tuesday, July 30, 1745, at Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, were great rejoicings on account of the reduction of Cape Breton; a handsome subscription being raised by the gentlemen of the said county for the purpose of furnishing the soldiers with provisions, clothing and other necessaries."

A GROWLER—"As I was riding down into the trenches yesterday, I passed a group of sailors in the Valley of the Shadow of Death. They were employed in carrying ammunition into the batteries, and had stopped to rest at a point which we have denominated the Half-way House. One of them, a fine, weather-beaten snub-nosed specimen of a genuine British Jack Tar, was grumbling in no measured terms at the burden he had been carrying, interspersing his remarks with those oaths without which a sailor can rarely express his ideas. 'Hullo, Jack!' said I, reining in my steed, 'why this is the first time I have heard a sailor grumble since I have been out here.' 'No, nor you don't hear no sailor grumbling now, sir,' was the reply. 'I be'n't no sailor.' 'You not a sailor?' I returned, gazing on the man's unmistakably nautical apparel in amazement. 'If you are not a sailor, tell me, in the name of goodness, what you call yourself.' 'No, sir, I be 'n't no sailor,' the man returned, with a twinkling in his eye, as he slowly shook his head; then suddenly looking up, he exclaimed: 'I'll tell you what I be. Do you see this shell as I'm carrying into the batteries? And as he spoke, he pointed contemptuously with his foot to the projectile in question, which, after the manner of naval shells, was snugly packed in its own little wooden box; 'well, sir, I be carrying it to tell you what I be, why I be nothing in the world but a broken down old Commissariat mule.'—Life in the Trenches at Sebastopol.

ICE IN SUGERY.—The Utica Herald says Dr. Wolcott, of that city, acting under the suggestion of a French journal, has resorted to ice as a means of destroying the pain of surgical operations. A few days since he removed a large tumor from a man's leg. He took a preparation of snow and common table salt and applied to the diseased part, which was almost immediately reduced to an insensible state. The removal of the tumor was accompanied by very little loss of blood, and little or no pain. Dr. W. thinks that this mode of producing insensibility to pain is preferable to the use of chloroform, inasmuch as it is not dangerous, and does not injure the blood.

We don't know but hogs are as "sagacious" as dogs or horses. A porker absconded from his owner at Wrentham, a few days before last Christmas and nothing was known of him until the end of last March when he was discovered in a swamp, where he had evidently spent the winter. He had collected a large quantity of leaves for a bed before the great snow fell; there were tracks to a spring when he had obtained water, and the bark and roots of trees in the vicinity showed what efforts he had made to appease his hunger. He was reduced from 175 to 75 pounds in weight, and was so weak that he had to be carried home. By means of careful keeping he has recovered strength, and bids fair to fat up again.

Hand Him Around.

The subject of Solomon's annanderson is so deeply hardened and so strongly biased in his political notions that the rebukes of the "wise man" himself will, we fear, make no impression upon him. His crusade against the color race and his ridiculous ethnological vagaries from March to August are intended for a display to keep up a forced excitement on a very unprofitable question, to blind the people of Kent to his political villainies and create an unfriendly feeling against Mr. McKellar, Mr. Larwill, and his associates, his wife, and his children.

Not many evenings ago he moved for an address to His Excellency the Governor General praying him to cause to be laid before the House.

A return of the number of all negro or colored male or female qua ration, mulatto, sambos, half breeds or mules mongrels or conglomerates, in the Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, or other public institutions, as also the proportion of these various classes or varieties of the Provincial population, as compared with the Celt and Sax on races."

Now we must be permitted to enter an indignant protest against this most unworthy and irritating species of persecution directed against a section of our fellow countrymen.

The Catholic laws of Great Britain recognize no distinctions of creed, race or color. This is the point eventually green in his memory even in contradiction to the vile class legislation of the contumacious republic.

Why, then does the member for Kent persist in the singular ungracious course which we are denouncing?

With quite as much propriety might the single outbursts of persecution of religious denominations as the butts of jaundiced and despicably small wit.

We can assure Mr. Larwill that public opinion is diametrically opposed to his acid exasperations.

Should the delict be repeated, we shall administer a trouncing to the offender, which will remain eventually green in his memory even in contradiction to the vile class legislation of the contumacious republic.

The first daily newspaper printed in Virginia was in 1780; the subscription was fifty dollars per annum for one copy.

There is a shop kept by a lady in New York, in the window of which appears these words: "No reasonable offer refused."

Mrs. PARTINGTON ON ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—"This is a great discovery, to be sure," said Mrs. Partington, with animation, "when people that have experience salvation through calumny and all sorts of pisonous gredicences, can have it soaked out of 'em." We asked what she meant, and looked at her as she sat in meditation on the little low chair in the corner, revolving the idea, which pressed upon her brain like a weight of steam, two hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch. "Why," said she, smiling like the moon with a reflection, "there is a contrivance for soaking a mau who has taken calumny and minerals all his lifetime, till his joints are stiff as wooten legs in the last war, and when he comes out of the bath and wipes himself with a hametic towel, he hasn't a single mineral in him—he is a perfect vegetable, as limber as an eel." What a gratified look it was she gave, as imaginary procession of cripples, the victims of calumny, passed before her mind's eye, like the spirits of Kosso's countrymen, as she thought of their limping all cured from the bath!—Boston Gazette.

ENGLISHMEN'S OPINION OF BOOKS.—Englishmen here, says a Boston correspondent of the New York Post who, speak of the action of Brooks, are most struck by the fact that he struck Sumner after he was down. "Why," they say, "in our country a coalheaver would not be guilty of such cowardly conduct." It's very clear that they have not a correct idea of what Southern chivalry is. The English, according to Malvern, are "a people, the lowest and most brutal of whom cry 'Shame' on the ground, as they see a man struck when he is on the ground. No wonder that English cannot see anything worthy of admiration in the South Carolina code of dishonor.

News Items.

WESTERN LUMBER.—The business of cutting logs at the West is one of great magnitude. Last winter on the following rivers the amount of timber cut was: Rum River, 120,000,000 feet; Upper Missouri, 40,000,000 feet; St. Croix, 100,000,000 feet; total, 320,000,000 feet. This we have three hundred and twenty million feet of timber now on its way down the Mississippi. What a forest is now being brought to the mill and workshop.

The colored adult population of Philadelphia numbers 9,001, of whom 1,710 can read, write and cipher, 1,432 read and write, 1,636 read, 4,123 cannot read. Slave born 1,212, and 8,371 free born in Slave States. There are four libraries for colored people in the city containing 15,000 volumes, another 200, and another 500; number in the fourth not stated. Colored people engaged in mechanical trades 1,737. Nearly every occupation followed by whites is pursued also by these black men.

The City Councils of Philadelphia have prohibited the erection of any wooden awnings, poles, all posts, and railings for awnings, in future, are to be composed wholly of iron.

Several of the insurance companies in Rhode Island have resolved not to insure buildings any part of which are occupied for the sale of intoxicating drinks or for gambling purposes.

The application of towels wrung out in hot water to the forehead and temples is represented to be an efficacious and speedy remedy for headaches arising from neuralgic affections.

INCREASE OF PAUPERISM IN NEW YORK.—The annual report of the secretary of State, transmitting abstracts of the reports of the county superintendents of the poor shows that 204,000 persons have been relieved at the public expense this year, against 137,317 of last year, while the whole sum expended amounts to \$1,379,954, against \$1,121,604 the year previous, and increases of over a quarter of a million of dollars.

A MAN ABOUT TO BE BURIED ALIVE.—In Fremont, Sandusky Co., Ohio, the funeral services were about being performed on the body of Daniel Stearns, Esq., who was supposed to have been dead three days, when a slight warmth was perceptible in the body; restoratives were applied, and he is now recovering.

INTERESTING TO OLD MAIDS.—Naomi, the daughter of Enoch was five hundred and eighty years of age when she was married.—Courage Ladies!

COUNTERFEITS.—It will be remembered that the Detroit police arrested several counterfeiters a week or two ago, and found on them large quantities of bills on the Bank of Montreal. It would appear that some of these bad ten dollar bills have got into circulation, and persons would therefore do well to be careful. It appears that the word "Parliament" is spelled Parliament on them a fact which will afford ready means of detection.

The Duke of Cambridge will proceed to St. Petersburg as her Majesty's representative on the occasion of the coronation of the Emperor Alexander. The illustrious duke will be attended by a brilliant train of the young nobility, including several of those who shared his royal highness' dangers and glory in the Crimea.

There are sixty German papers published in the United States, of which thirty-one are in the German language, and twenty-two are in English, and seven are in French.

Pos stamps have just been introduced in Sweden, and the cost of letter carriage is now the same to all parts of the country.

There is a shop kept by a lady in New York, in the window of which appears these words: "No reasonable offer refused."



PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1856.

Dr. Jesse Burke is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts or the same.

Rev. W. Douglass is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and to give Receipts for the same.

Mr. Moses Vinney is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.

Rev. R. M. Johnson, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

Rev. Richard Preston, of Halifax, N.S. is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.

Mr. I. D. Parker, of Racine, Wisconsin, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.

Rev. E. A. Weaver, of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

N. P. Bernard, of Newark Illinois, is authorized to act as Agent for the Provincial Freeman.

Rev. P. H. Ward, of Bloomington, Illinois, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

Mr. Lewis Curtis, of Geneva, Wisconsin, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

Mr. Robert Porter, of Mendota, Illinois, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

Rev. W. S. Marsh, of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

Osborn Anderson, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper, and give receipts for the same.

Mr. Absalom S. Turner, is an authorized and travelling agent of Provincial Freeman.

Mr. Osborn Anderson of this office will canvass Kent county during the present month, when those in arrears will have an opportunity of paying up, and we hope many new names obtained.

Mr. Larwill and the Colored Population.

It is very well known that we were not enthusiasts for the election to Parliament of our present County Member, and we may be still of opinion that a better representative of public feeling might have been selected from the ranks of the Liberal Conservatives. We have, however, we trust, so much of an instinctive love of justice as to repugn the dishonest observations of a contemporary in misrepresentation—indeed in misstatement—the sentiments of Mr. Larwill on a subject which is "germane" to this neighbourhood. Mr. L. is charged in the journal referred to with:

"Wantonly abusing a people who differ from him in color—and we trust in principle—by offering to barter away the freedom they so earnestly sought, and with such difficulty obtained, and make Canada the limiting ground over which the petty despots of the Southern States of the American Union may ease the down-trodden and oppressed fugitive."

The party thus incriminated, many weeks ago made the explanation of his views before the House of Assembly, and in any reference to the subject was fairly entitled to have it stated. He said on that occasion that he had no wish to fetter the freedom of the fugitives, but only wished, for their own benefit, as well as that of the public, that lands should be appropriated to them, which they should be required to colonize, previous to and in preparation for their admission, as full privileged members of the State. Whatever may be our own opinion as to the feasibility of the scheme in answering the end proposed, we repeat that Mr. Larwill was in common justice entitled to the benefit of his own disclaimer of the infamous intentions thus attributed to him—Planed.

The Planet may feel in duty bound to partially defend Mr. Larwill, because of what it conceives to be, an honest expression of opinions on his part, independently of hatred to the colored people, but that does not alter the true state of the case. The proposition made by him for a distinct grant of public lands, puts beyond cavil the question of his interest in colored people. His proposition is sufficiently glaring and impermanent, has not even the concurrence of any portion of the colored people, but is high-handed in the extreme, and is only fit to be placed upon a level with the meddling interference of Colonizationists in the United States. Since when did colored people petition for this separation, or ask Mr. Larwill to urge the matter? And upon what principle of honor or justice can any class of British subjects (as it seems that Mr. Larwill represents a class) propose a policy towards another class, the main feature of which destroys that equality before the law that is the right of every British subject whether by adoption or by birth. There is evidently a class of upstarts, "strainers" and tin-penny men in this province, who true to their inferior origin are everlastingly showing their ears like the ass in the fable; although accident or mistake has thrown them upon the upper surface of political society; they are not in our opinion, fit to be servants to upright colored men. These meddlers will awake to learn that colored Emigrants have the shield of the British Law as have others, and that they will not tolerate dictation as to this policy or the other at the instance of "friend" Larwill. Such men show an evident incapacity about their own business and interests, and they can be relieved from the troubles of attending to that of others.

Read "What does it Mean?" by Dr. M. R. Delany.

Do not fail to read the new advertisement by J. J. E. Lintow Esq., in this issue. As St. Catharines in this province seems to be particularly favored by the agents, color-tears, &c., of the American pro-slavery societies, and as colored churches as well as others seem to be under the fascinating influence of such agencies, we commend them to their special attention. In our own town, (Chatham) we have one pro-slavery (colored) Baptist Church, and one (white) Church of the same denomination in fellowship we have been informed with slaveholding Churches, who invite slaveholders to their pulpits; and there are churches of other denominations equally guilty.

The pro-slavery influence in many of our Canada Churches is so much a matter of course that, few seem to know or care about it, and fewer to question it. We believe it possible for a slaveholder or the most violent defender of the system, to preach in nine-tenths of the colored churches in the county without question—it only being necessary for the "dear brother" to say he is a preacher, was called to the work &c.,—to get access to any of their pulpits; we cannot think of an exception; and it is well known that the books and tracts of the pro-slavery societies, have been greedily seized upon. We know of but few exceptions.

M. A. S.

On Monday last, the gable end of the new brick City Hall in course of erection at Windsor, fell with a tremendous crash, upon a carpenter-shop near by killing three of the workmen within, and injuring several others severely. A colored workman was severely bruised, having fallen from the top into the cellar below, two of the carpenters killed were citizens of Windsor, the other was a resident of Detroit U. S.

I. D. S.

A very severe case of cholera has already come to the knowledge of our citizens, which we are happy to say is subject to superior medical skill.

There is much ado about the 1st of August celebration just now, speeches are talked of, a soiree by the Glee Club, &c.

Communicated.

For the Provincial Freeman.

What does it Mean.

We promised to give in a series of articles, some thoughts to the readers of the Freeman, on the leading political measures of the day, both of Europe and America, but have been induced to turn the course of this article, to head off the charming fascinations of a great magnifier, who like the great boa of the desert, bewitches his victim, just before crushing it between his hideous coils, when belching forth his slaver, covering it all over with slime, swallows it down, before the creature has time to make a struggling resistance.

In Frederick Douglass' Paper, a copy of which has just been put into our hands, we find the leading editorial captioned "Canada—Liberia—H. Ford Douglass—Mary A. Shadd."

The author of this article, commences with the declaration that "as the servant and journalist of our people" it is his duty to "search out and bring to light the awakened mental abilities of individuals connected and identified with our race," and goes on to descend largely upon our identity wherever found on this continent, whether in the United States or Canada, North or South America, or the West Indies, manifesting great regard for us as Canada, sympathizing with our movement, with the declaration that his not having come to Canada, has never prevented him from "looking with a friendly eye upon us," nor doing anything in his power to advance our interests.

Whence comes all at once, all this pretended friendly feeling? Does any one believe the writer to be sincere? For our part, we frankly admit we have no confidence in it. Miss Mary Ann Shadd (now Mrs. Cary), is made the special subject of compliment, with traits of talents and literary acquirements, which places her without an equal among the colored ladies of the United States. Is this a recent discovery? Are the talents and acquired ability of Miss Shadd just beginning to develop themselves that this great keen-eyed expositor of our "awakened mental abilities" has just discovered them? Is Miss Shadd of to-day any more deserving of a complimentary notice than Miss Shadd of a few years ago whom Frederick Douglass never failed to notice but to disparage?—Fie, fie! it is simply ridiculous, and savors so much of low cunning, that we are constrained to treat it with profound disrespect.

There is another fact somewhat remarkable, that in his sharp denunciation of our "awakened mental abilities," this "journalist" whose business he says it is to "bring to light individuals connected with our race," could during a whole year, overlook such a person connected with the Provincial Freeman, as the industrious, untiring, indefatigable Publisher of the paper Isaac D. Shadd, whose urbanity and perseverance might well be emulated by Mr. Douglass himself. Mr. Shadd, though a young man and comparatively inexperienced as such, is one of the Editors as well as the Publisher of the paper, and gives to his readers occasionally, a very creditable editorial. In fact, he is a writer who with more experience and practice, will compare favorably with his contemporaries of the corpse editorial. But Mr. Shadd was too small for the discernment of a large perception, and therefore must keep in his proper place as many others of us have been made to do, by the silence of the same great voice.

It is familiar with every one, how Frederick Douglass denounced the Emigration movement, designating all those concerned in propagating the sentiments as being Colonizationists, and misleading our people, greatly to the detriment of the cause of the slave, and elevation of the free in the United States. In this he was readily and vehemently joined by his adherents and echoes

in New Bedford, New York City, Albany, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Columbus, Ohio, Cincinnati, Chicago, and several other places, all of whom seemed to know no other purpose for living, than to move, say and do, as Frederick Douglass moved, said and did, or bade them do.

But what do we now behold? Why this same denouncer of the Emigration movement, making the barefaced declaration, that he has ever looked with a friendly eye upon us! Surely, Emigration must be safe, now that Frederick Douglass has spoken in favor of it!

Again: what more do we see? Why this same denouncer of our movement and policy, actually lauding Colonization to the skies, by eulogizing Liberia and Roberts, Benson, and Yates, the favorite pets and supple minions of Colonization. And it is impossible, for either the New York "Colonization Journal," nor the Philadelphia Herald, to give an article more genuine in favor of Colonization than the latter part of the leading article in Frederick Douglass' Paper, written by Frederick Douglass himself.

Had we or any other Emigrantist have said one tithing—may even one word in favor of Liberia, in the same spirit as the lengthy encomium written by Mr. Douglass, we would have been denounced as the worst enemies of our race, by the very persons who will now drink down as a nectarine draught, all that has been said of that country and its men, the first of whom—J. J. Roberts—has long been accused and suspected, as having been concerned in the Slave Trade. But it is enough for them to know, that Mr. Douglass approves the Colonization scheme, and the echo may be heard from New Bedford to Chicago.

The reader will not fail to detect the brazen impudence with which the editor of that paper, always couples the Emigration movement with Colonization. Hence in his subtle attempt at commending Emigrationists, he presumes to draw a curtain before our faces, to hide the hideous deformity of his new position.

But there is something behind this curtain; a monster the construction of whose deformity, will alarm and dismay those heretofore who delighted in the exhibitions of the performer. And however much we desire in this great movement, the co-operation of all of our people—were it possible—the cause is going prosperously on and will succeed—even without the approbation of the Rochester "journalist." We may here add, that the fling at the circulation of the Provincial Freeman, is a confounded gratuity, in harmony with the breath that gave it utterance. The Freeman in fact, has a much larger circulation among the colored people than Frederick Douglass Paper.

But we had quite forgotten our position, and must go to thank the Editor of Frederick Douglass' Paper, for arresting the names of a few Emigrationists from the obscurity to which they were consigned, and showing to the public at large, that they might possibly possess some talents, and thereby merit his notice. For this we are very thankful, and bow uncovered with obsequious reverence!

M. R. D.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

There are several incongruities of both temperament and philosophical development that disqualify persons for being yoked together, who are otherwise qualified for the matrimonial state. I will notice a few of them, a person of ardent and strong passions and great muscular activity, ought never to marry one of cool and calm passions and phlegmatic inactive body, it would be like hitching together a dull ox and a spirited and fleet footed horse, the bilious temperament may be crossed with the sanguine or the nervous with advantage to the race, so the sanguine and nervous may go well together, and the bilious and lymphatic may possibly approximate slightly towards harmonizing. Incongruity in some of the celebrators ought to be avoided, large and small amateness, parentiveness, adhesiveness, inabituiveness, perfectiveness, imperativeness and approbateness do not harmonize well together, when the amatory impulses or the love of offspring or the love of friends or of home, are all on one side, it makes the wedded state a prodigiously uphill business, so if the feelings of independence and self-confidence inspired by imperativeness and the desire to please and gain approbation, originating in approbateness are not pretty nearly equal in the parties jars, discords and probably jealousies and heart burnings will be the result. So if one is enamored of poetry and works of fancy and aspires to taste and ornament in dress, furniture, &c., and the other cares for none of these things; but is satisfied with reading over for the fourth time his grandfather's old almanacs or the psalms of David a line at a time, and is content with living in the old log cabin of by-gone days, and wading in mud to the ancles through his dilapidated door-yard, the business of living together will be found irksome if not disgusting; there should also be a tolerable conformity in intellect, an intellectual husband and a wife decidedly lacking in reasoning power, many other things being well matched drag along through life after a fashion; but their happiness will be exceeding incomplete; if there be a reasonable amount of congeniality in these items, there is added about an equal development of order, time, time, aliveness, secretiveness, kindness, submissiveness, the parties may hope that so far as mere organization is concerned, they will be likely to succeed in promoting each others comfort and happiness in forming friendships and matrimonial alliances. Shun those persons who are decidedly small in the regions of conscientiousness and benevolence, however, ardent may be their expressions and manifestations of friendly or affectionate regard, they cannot be trusted in the rough boisterous and uncertain voyage of life and are peculiarly unqualified to become either husbands or wives or parents, the best arrangement of faculties for the latter so far as the brain is concerned is amateness, parentiveness, adhesiveness, kindness and conscientiousness. All full or large, and if these are added, moderate combitiveness, destructiveness and resentfulness and full secretiveness, cautiousness, perfectiveness, submissiveness, hopefulness, mirificalness, time and casualty, you have so far as impulse and natural qualities go, a fine domestic and social organization, it is a truth not always heeded at the proper time, that the science of getting married is too little studied, hence the few happy matches that

characterize unions of this description, persons see each other as strangers and under favorable circumstances they are mutually pleased, they meet again, smile, chat and fall in love, then there are no such two people in the world, and they are both certain that nothing but death or marriage can assuage the burning fever in their veins, they wed cool off, wake up and make the important discovery, that they have been mutually deceived, that they are utterly unqualified to make each other happy, and then for the first time, begin to study each others temper, habits and other qualifications and qualities if indeed, disgust does not supervene and cut off all hopes of harmony, friendship and love and preclude reflection, and establish confirmed hatred and animosity the latter but too frequently occurs. It takes vastly more to make the wedded state a state of bliss, than most persons who never tried it, are prone to imagine men and women would do well to let reason have some control in the selection of life companions, they ought to study each others dispositions, tastes, principles and qualifications for the onerous duties that devolve on husband and wife, and learn as far as possible how nearly they approximate to the possession mutually of those qualities of body and mind, that their mutual comfort and well being requires.

"How some people marry and live, a young man meets a pretty face in the ball-room, falls in love with it, courts it, marries it, goes to housekeeping with it, and boasts of having a home and a wife to grace it, the chances are nine to ten he has neither, her pretty face gets to be an old story, or becomes faded or freckled or fretted, and as the face was all he wanted, all he paid attention to, all he sat up with, all he bargained for, all he swore to love, honor and protect, he gets sick of his trade, knows a dozen faces which he likes better, gives up staying at home evenings, consorts himself with ciphers, oysters and politics and looks upon his home as a very indifferent boarding-house. A family of children grow up about him, but neither he nor his face knows anything about training them, so they come up helter-skelter, made boys of when babies, dolls when boys and girls, drudges when young men and women, and so passes year after year and not one quiet happy homely hour is known throughout the whole household, another young man becomes enamored of a fortune, he waits upon it to parties, dances the polka with it, exchanges billet-doux with it, puts the question to it, gets yes from it, takes it to the parson's wedge it, calls it wife, carries it home, sets up an establishment with it, introduces it to his friends and says: poor fellow that he too is married, and has got a home, and he soon finds it out, he's in the wrong box; but it is too late to get out of it, he might as well hope to escape from his coffin, his friends congratulate him, and he has to grin and bear it, they praise the house, the furniture, the cradle, the new bible, the new baby, and then bid the fortune and he who husbands it good morning, as if he had known a good morning since, he and that glided fortune were falsely declared to be one. Take another case a young woman is smitten with a pair of whiskers, curled hair, never before had such charms, she sets her cap for them, they take the delighted whiskers, make an offer, proffer themselves both in exchange for one heart, the dear Miss is overcome with magnanimity closes the bargain, carries home the prize, shows it to pa and ma, calls herself engaged to it, thinks there were never such a pair of whiskers before, and in a few weeks they are married, married yes! the world calls it so and we will? What is the result, a short honey moon, and the unlucky discovery that they are as unlike as chalk and cheese, and not to be made one thought, all the priests in christendom pronounce them so."

LEVI FOSTER.
Amherstburg, June 27th, 1856.

Proclamation.

To all whom it may concern:—

I, William C. Munroe, President of the National Emigration Convention, held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1854, do hereby, in pursuance of the resolution of adjournment therein adopted, invoke said Convention to assemble again in said city and State, on Wednesday, 27th day of August, 1856, and to continue in session until the business to come before said Convention shall be dispatched.

The National Board of Commissioners I hereby invoke, also, to meet in secret session in said city and State, on Tuesday, 26th day of August, 1856, preparatory to the session of the Convention.

The officers, committees, and members of the session of 1854, of said Convention, are hereby notified and summoned to be present in their places at the forthcoming sessions convoked above.

The National Commissioners from each State are hereby required to prepare reports to said Convention, in relation to the state, condition, wants and wishes of those they represent in their respective States. New delegates or representatives coming to the Convention, will be required to subscribe to the original test of membership before the Committee on Credentials, to entitle them to seats in the same.

I would urge the importance of the forthcoming session upon all concerned, by reminding them that the Kansas issue in this country, the state of affairs in the West India Islands, the movements in Central America, and the future policy of European nations in regard to their interests in the Western Hemisphere, are all conspiring to precipitate a momentous crisis in Africa-American destiny on this continent. The interest of our race, therefore, demands that every officer and member should be at his post at the appointed session.

Given under my hand and seal, in the city of Detroit and State of Michigan, this 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1856, and of our National Organization the 2d.

WILLIAM C. MUNROE,
President.

This is to certify, that the above is a correct copy of the Proclamation transmitted to me by the President of the National Emigration Convention, for publication and circulation. All concerned will please take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

JAMES THEODORE HOLLY.

1st Assistant Secretary.

New Haven, Ct. April 21st, 1856.

What the Canadians think of us.

[The Montreal Commercial Advertiser.

draws a sorry picture of our country. Would to God we could say there was no truth in it!]

While the American government is doing its best to provoke a quarrel with England a state of anarchy sufficient to engage all its energies exists in its own dominions. Congressmen commit murders, senators are all but beaten to death in their legislative chambers, and bands of armed ruffians desolate the territory, assassinate the citizens, and fire the buildings in Kansas. The North sends men, money, and arms to the invaded territory, and the South accepts the challenge by similar demonstration. One thing only prevents a war with England, one only stays a civil war in Kansas. The American eagle is a half breed between a carrion vulture and a dunghill rooster. He lacks the courage necessary for fair combat, and he crows the loudest when farthest from his enemy. The men of the Revolution are dead, their inferior children of 1812 are in their dotage; the present generation, raised on hot cakes and sweet fixins, and stimulated with tobacco juice is all talk and no cider as destitute of the stamina on which courage is founded as its mothers are of flesh. Look at the women; charming at sixteen, faded at twenty, toothless at twenty-five, hideous at thirty, dividing their time between their rocking-chairs their beds, incapable of exertion, incompetent to exercise, feverish, listless lazy straight up and down like an old fashioned clothes-pin, making up the deficiency of their developments with a whe-bone, cotton, and bran—are these the things to succor heroes? The race has deteriorated and is dwindling away, and but for the constant introduction new and healthy blood from immigration, would disappear in a century.

The moral deficiencies of the people are equal to the physical the boys slay each other but never fight; the men assassinate, but never come to blows they talk terrible things public meetings and confine their terrible doings to a concealed shot or a sudden stab at an unprepared enemy. Ministers of the Gospel advise bloodshed, and take up subscriptions for rifles; every thing necessary for combat is sent to the scene of contention but pluck; the men are white lived, and afraid of each other, and if one party advances, the other runs away; houses are plundered and burned, and unarmed, people butchered; if the assaulted pick up courage and advance again, the assailants run in their turn, and like scenes follow their foot steps. Indignation meetings are held in all the cities of all the States; money is subscribed for arms and ammunition, for food and clothing, patriotic orations, thunder from the pulpit; and incendiary declamations from the pulpit; the North is to vindicate its liberties, the East to fly to the assistance of its children; outraged liberty is to be appeased with the blood of the marauders, the freedom of the soil of Kansas to be relieved from the opprobrious despotism of its invaders. Now, surely, there will be fighting. No gentlemen, not a bit of it it is still all talk, very tall superlative talk; but still *va et preterea nihil*.

For a year we have heard of civil war in Kansas; its territory invaded its polls mobbed, its Legislature overthrown and usurped by ruffians; records of monstrous outrages, of violations of property, and of civil and political rights before unheard of in a civilized country. We were told the day of retribution was coming, and that the Free Soil men were in arms, the whole Territory was a huge camp, entrenchments were thrown up, and cannon bristled on them, Sharp's rifles were there, and tons of powder and lead. Terrible things were these Sharp's rifles; they fired twenty times in a minute and killed their man in a mile.

Then came further wrangings. The President had conspired against the freedom of Kansas; United States troops were sent to disarm the true citizens, and to leave them at the mercy of individual ruffians. Now, then, comes the tug of war, the law-abiding people have borne the last outrage now Kansas will avenge herself. The women make cartridges and practice with revolvers, the men flourish their weapons and talk of Bunker Hill. The invaders arrive; a sheriff with a dozen men marches into the stronghold of the desperate freemen; and lo! the war spirit is extinguished like a farthing rushlight in a tub of water; the bravest fly like sheep, without striking a blow or daring to fire their long ranged rifles even at a mile, and the rest surrender their arms, and herd cowering with their women and children, while their dwellings are burned, their property plundered, and themselves threatened by heroes like themselves. O! Shade of Washington! O! Apple Sarc and Punkin Pie! O! Lasses Sweeten! and Chicken Fixens—that the star-spangled banner should float over such a pack of coward braggart.

And these are better than fair specimens of the people who talk of going to war with England, in the same way as they do of conquering Nicaragua; who propose to make a week's excursion for the conquest of Canada; and would have been glad of the job of taking Sebastopol in a fortnight.

We do not think there is much occasion to be afraid of them, whether there be war or peace. A contest in which there are more hard knocks to be got than plunder, is exactly the one in which our degenerate cousins have the least desire to engage. Let them hold Kansas Meetings, and Summer Meetings, and Crampton Indignation Meetings; if they please; talk in their peculiar vocation, a national institution, and one of the most in ocer. With a population; which eager and ready to invade the rights and property of others without the courage to protect its own; with an army made up of the congregated scoundrels of all nations, and a fleet manned feebly, as it is with such a set of ruffians, that while the one half of the crews are in irons, guard-boats while in harbor, have to watch day and night to prevent the desertion of the others, and the service so unpopular that a single steamer has taken months after it was commissioned to obtain a crew—there is no more to be dreaded from war-vaporers, or the reality of it from the United States, than from similar gasconade, or actual action, on the part of his Serene Majesty the Emperor of Timbuctoo.

It is simply ridiculous, and should be treated like any other burlesque.—*Life Illustrated*.

The Cholera.

To the Editor of the Kent Advertiser.

Sir,—According to my observation, the Cholera, if precautionary measures be not used, will show itself this season in an aggravated or malignant type.

The symptoms are much sensation of heat; feelings of fatigue approaching to exhaustion; general debility, with diarrhoea, or a general tendency to derangement of the bowels. These feelings and affections must be general in a community, to justify the conclusion.

The precautionary measures are, first,—every body, when going into the hot sun, should carry an umbrella over them, if not in the shade.

Secondly,—Should not overheat themselves by exercise of any kind, nor subject themselves to sudden changes of heat and cold.

Thirdly,—The bowels should not be permitted to continue in a disordered state over one day; but people should avoid nostrums and remedies of their own, as these however decisive in their effects, tend only to make the bowels still more delicate and susceptible.

Fourthly,—All impure water should be avoided either for drinking or cooking purposes; and all filth and nuisances should be carefully cleansed from the streets and back yards particularly, should the privies, of which there are many in Chatham in a bad condition; be looked after by a sanitary board or sanitary committee appointed by the Council and unslacked lime should be freely scattered over every place from which such nuisances have been removed.

By an observance of some such suggestions, Sir, our community may be protected from the ravages of one of the most dreadful diseases.

M. R. DELANY.

Physician and Surgeon.

Chatham, June 26, 1856.

The Coming Sickness.

The germs of pestilence are hatching in the elements. Everything points to the approach of a sickly summer and autumn. We should, therefore, be the care of every person to preserve the several functions of the body in their full tone. Disease falls first upon those whose organism is already disordered through their own neglect. Guard well against constipation, and its opposite. Eat nothing indigestible. Avoid all green and half-matured vegetables and fruits. Pay strict attention to the cleanliness of the surface of your body and above all begin the work of purification about your yards, and in your houses, early; and do it thoroughly. Cleanliness, simple diet, and regular habits, will form the strongest protection against the coming epidemic. As no man can tell where the arrow of death may fall first, he is the wisest who first puts his house in order.—*Medical Specialist*.

A writer in the North Fairfield (Ohio) Gazette speaking of one of the editors of this paper says:

Mr. H. F. DOUGLASS, a colored gentleman editor of the "Provincial Freeman." Canada West, being present was so solicited to address the meeting and complied. The speaker evinced a thorough acquaintance with the dreful workings of American Slavery, and spoke eloquently and truthfully thereon. In plain terms and in an efficient manner he adverted to the inconsistency and inhumanity of the "Slaveocracy." In glowing terms, and appropriate language he denounced the motives of the so called Democratic party of our day; considered it a trifling, worthless affair, and that its adherents were assiduously and energetically conspiring at the up building and further extension of Slavery. He conveyed the idea that true Democracy it was not—it had degenerated—its adherents had retrograded and proved recreant to the cause of Humanity and Right—the action of the leaders of that party was "working evil; and that continually." His denunciation of PIERCE, DOUGLASS, & Co., was pointed and savored much of genuine sarcasm. Some good "thrusts" were made, and the whole effort we have not yet heard equalled.

The speaker then alluded to the recent nominees of that party—chosen at the Cincinnati Convention. He believed them to be the very men to carry out the infamous designs of the "chivalrous" Slavery Extensionists. Mr. BUCHANAN, the candidate for Chief Magistrate, had been on almost all sides of all political questions, and it was exceedingly difficult to determine what position he did occupy; but he had now mounted the Democratic platform, and manifested a willingness to swallow its principles with all their glaring inconsistencies by cheerfully accepting the nomination. In speaking of the "ins and outs" and uncertainties of Mr. B.'s political career, he said it reminded him of the Tennessee school teachers rhyme with reference to the snake's track:

"He wiggles in and wiggles out.
And leaves a body still in doubt.
Whether the snake makes the track
Is going South or coming back."

Various other excellent analogies were introduced by the speaker, which rendered his address novel and doubly interesting.

With reference to Republicanism he spoke favorably. He thought the principles of that organization if unswervingly adhered to would eventually effect a great change for good in the aspect of the political affairs of our country. The recent nominees of that party were the men for the times, and he exhorted all bondage-bating, law-abiding citizens to take a firm stand and struggle valiantly for the election of these men. He concluded with a heart-thrilling appeal to all to be up and doing in the present crisis, and thus hasten the "good time coming" for the down-trodden and oppressed.

The exercises of the evening were then concluded after appointing a committee to attend to procuring funds for the enterprise. In another column may be found a report and call of the Committee. No doubt, but the citizens of Fairfield will imitate the example of sister towns and villages of the North and come up manfully and contribute liberally to aid the cause.

P. S. On Sabbath evening, Mr. DOUGLASS delivered a highly interesting lecture in the Baptist Church, on the "Anti-Republican and Anti-Christian tendencies of Slavery," and was listened to with marked interest and attention by a large audience.

Arrival of the Baltic.

New York, July 7.

The steamer Baltic arrived at her dock at 1 o'clock Sunday Morning. She left Liverpool at 1 p. m. on the 25th.

Biglar & Althya report an advance at Mark Lane market June 23rd, of 2s a 3s per quarter on wheat and 1s per bbl on flour. At the Liverpool market 24th the advance demanded by holders checked business. Sales of wheat made at an advance of 1d a 2d on the Friday previous, red quoted at 9s 10d a 11, white 10s 8d a 11s 5d.

Flour in good demand, Ohio gold brand sold at an advance of 6d per bbl; Western canal 31s 35s, Ohio 37s a 39 6d. In London, corn not much inquiry—Yellow 36s 6ds; White 31s 32s 6d per quarter. Large arrivals of breadstuffs since Friday.

Passed 112 miles east from Sandy Hook ship "Unicorn," bound for Boston, abandoned June 5th.

A London paper thus surmises about American relations:

Judging from the country newspapers we should say that the country is delighted with the turn the American question has taken. It is surprising how much the public has been enlightened on the subject by the cheap press; every paper of that class having devoted itself to a rational exposition of our American difficulties. The country also appears pleased with the nomination of Buchanan. To this our Liverpool correspondent adds, that the feeling on American affairs has now subsided "so much as to have no unsettled effect on the market, although several leading papers keep on grumbling. The Times urges Britain to hurry up the settlement of the Central American question before Buchanan be president.

Nothing important in the Parliamentary affairs. The Committee on the Danish Sound Dues have met.

France continues interested on the subject of the Empress' Regency. The Emperor of Russia has constructed a new Cabinet, including: Gortschakoff, Lasaker, Osten Sacken, and Orloff.

Advices from Constantinople confirm the statement that the Russians had demolished the fortifications of Reni and Ismail. The Turks recall the declaration of Lord Clarendon that these fortifications should not be injured.

From Berlin, June 21, it is stated that owing to the mediations of Russia, arrangements have concluded between the United States and Denmark, in virtue of which a Provincial Toll Convention, until June 18, 57, and the Sound Dues will be collected under this Convention as formerly.

The Paris press mentions the same circumstances.

MARKETS.

Chatham Markets—Prices in York City.

FREEMAN OFFICE, July 12th, 1856.

FACTS FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.
COLLECTED, arranged, and reviewed by
Rev. A. T. Foss and E. Matthews. [Free
Mission Baptists.] pp. 403—Utica, N. Y. Pub-
lished by the American Baptist Free Mission
Society, (with engraving.)
This is a book which no Baptist in Canada,
—lay or clerical,—should be without. It shows
the support given to slavery by the American
Baptists. The "Free Will Baptists" and "Free
Mission Baptists" are exempted from that charge,
as they openly denounce slavery, and receive not
its bloody gains."—J. J. E. L.
July 1856.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT
WM. H. NELSON'S STORE,
At the corner of King and Fifth Streets, and ad-
joining the

Royal Exchange Hotel,
Chatham, C. W., the
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE

STOCK
—OF—
**HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,**

Glass and Crockery-ware, &c.
Thermometer, Curns, Corn Cul-
tigators, Ploughs, &c., &c.;
Hoes, Spades, Cradles,
Shovels, Scythes, Forks,
Rakes, &c., &c.

PAINTS!

Lead in Oil, Raw, and Boiled oil. &c., ever
brought into Chatham at one time. All of which
will be sold Cheap & Cash.

WM. H. NELSON.
Remember the Corner Store fit up
with Goods.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 9-1f

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having received his
SPRING STOCK, is prepared to offer to the
public, the
LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE
ever brought to Chatham, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Consisting in part as follows, viz:—Iron and
Steel of all kinds; Blacksmith's Hammers, Anvils,
Screw Plates, Drills, Taps, Carpenter's Tools,
Blacksmith's Tools, Nails of all kinds and sizes;
Spades, Shovels, Scoops, Hoes, Forks, Garden
Rakes, Hay Rakes, Scythes, Sialks, Brush
Hooks; Chains of all kinds; Hallow Chain
Cutters; Teeth, Patent Pumps, Pump Chain
and Gearing, &c., Pans and Kettles;

Tinware and Tinsmith's Tools.

SADDLER'S HARDWARE!
Hammers, Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, Hinges of
all kinds; Knives, Forks and Spoons of every
description; Brushes of all kinds;

MULLY MILL SAWS
Circular Saws, Crosscut and Pit Saws, Files,
PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.
With other articles which too numerous to men-
tion. He will also, in a few days, have a large
quantity of

MACHINE BELTING,
of all widths. All of which he will sell at prices
that defy competition.

A. CURRIE.
Next door to D. R. Van Allen's King Street,
Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, June 13th, 1856. 6m

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE for Sale. For parti-
culars apply to D. LEONARD, at the
office of

J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Chatham, June 6th, 1856. 1f

**MRS. A. M. STERRITT,
& ADAMS,
FASHIONABLE**

DRESS & GLOVE MAKERS,
North side King Street,
Nearly opposite the Town Hall.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of
the Ladies of Chatham, and vicinity. They
are prepared to execute the orders of those who
may favour them with a call, with neatness and
dispatch.

For the latest patterns for Ladies' Dresses,
Cloaks, Mantillas, Trimmings, &c., &c.,
Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest
styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-1f

WANTED!!

1000
NEW CUSTOMERS

BEATTY'S STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER in returning thanks for
the very liberal patronage already enjoyed
offers as a reward to 1000 New Patrons, a
selection from one of the most complete assort-
ments in Canada West, and as he purchases
only for Cash, and does in no instance sell on
credit, he therefore can afford to dispose of his
Stock at prices lower than can be sold at any
establishment buying or selling at six months or
a year credit.

**SPRING ARRIVALS OF
DRY GOODS OF EVERY KIND**
Straw & Dunstan Bonnets from 1s to 3s
Black and White Kessuth Hats.
Fashions and Leghorn Hats.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Crockery, Glass-ware,
Glass and Putty,

PAINT & OIL.
AMERICAN CUT NAILS!

POT-ASH KETTLES!
A small lot of Narrow-Pit Peas, for Seed; a
first-rate Article. Timothy and Clover
Seed; indeed, almost ANY
Article. Wanted!!

CASH OR PRODUCE ONLY.
NO SECOND PRICE.

JOS. S. BEATTY.
Opposite the Post Office,
Chatham, May 9th, 1856. 4-1f

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends
THAT THE FIRST LARGE STOCK OF
New Spring Goods
Were brought into this market by

C. MONTGOMERY & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO

BROOKE & MONTGOMERY,
And they are determined that extra inducements
shall be offered to their Customers in all the de-
partments of

**STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,**

**MILLINERY,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,**

Our Stock is now in first-rate Trim, and we
can show the Handsomest, the Cheapest, and the
Most Complete Stock ever brought into this Town.
It is our determination that our prices shall be

EXTREMELY LOW.
And if our friends from the Country and
Town, will bear in mind that there is

"More money made by saving it, than there
is in earning it."

No doubt our Store will be crowded by
those wishing to

Make the most of a dollar!!

We advise an early call, as those who
come first, will get the first Bargains!!

C. MONTGOMERY & CO.
Opposite the Royal Exchange,
KING ST., CHATHAM, C. W.

Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 1y

CHRYSALATYPES

AMBROTYPES
—AND—
DAGUERRETYPES.

SPLENDID AMBROTYPES are now being
taken at Beckwith's Gallery. For a variety
of shade, tone and brilliancy, they are unequalled
by any other style. To be appreciated they must
be seen, and he cordially invites the public to an
examination of them at his rooms in Mrs.
Smith's Block, King Street.

These beautiful impressions are taken in about
one-sixth of the time required to produce a Da-
guerretype—hence its superiority in getting the
likenesses of children. They are taken equally
as well in cloudy as in clear weather.
Prices, same as for Daguerreotypes. Call on
Beckwith and get one.

None but the very best pictures will be per-
mitted to be taken from his Rooms.

Daguerreotypes taken as usual.
Chatham, 25th April, 1856. 2-1f

INFORMATION WANTED.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is connected with his
brothers, Moses and Lewis, left London
County, Virginia, about twenty years ago, in
search of free land, but on their way they were
attacked by slave-catchers, at which time a bat-
tle ensued, resulting in the capture of Jefferson,
while the other two, Moses and Lewis, effected
their escape, but since Jefferson has purchased
himself and came to Canada.

Any one knowing any of the above named
persons, will receive a reward of \$5, by making
the same known to the Rev. H. J. Young, Elder
of the M. E. Church, Chatham, C. W.
Chatham, May 2nd, 1856. 3

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, SLAVERY.

FOR a very complete exposure of the sinful
and unchristian course of the American
Tract Society, and its direct Slavery proclivities
in its management, expurgations in its publications
&c., and of the conduct of the Rev. Nehemiah
Adams, (Congregationalist) one of its managers,
of "South-western Messenger," see the New
York Tribune of Saturday, April 5th, 1856.—I
have been advised of the reliability of the state-
ments therein made. In the Independent of New
York, repeated proofs against said society, to a
great extent, have been given, and are to be
found in the Independent of New York, dated
from January 1855, to April 10, 1856.—What
"book or tract against Slavery and its system,"
if the Bible to every person, bond or free, &c.,
should be the touchstone question asked of the
"vicarities, and let proof be given, as the public
has been already deceived—in Canada as a free
country,—no money support or fraternal fellow-
ship, should be extended in the upholding of Pro-
slavery institutions and societies.

For the names of all Pro-slavery societies, I
refer to the Rev. W. Gould's "List of Societies,"
New York (Rev. W. Gould). It is expected a
full list of them will soon be published in Canada
J. E. LINTON.

Shaford, C. W., April 17, 1856.

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the
British Zion Wesleyan Church, will meet
in Amherstburg, on the first Saturday in July,
1856. All the Ministers of the connection are
requested to attend. Strange ministers or others
are respectfully invited to attend.

J. W. JONES,
Secretary.

Chatham, March 11th, 1856. 2

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for \$1, many
of which have not been sold the past year for so
little. No housekeeper will grudge \$1 for one
of those recipes when after trying it once.
Address Wm. Brumack, Point Pleasant Pa.,
and the whole number of recipes will be forward-
ed by mail.

VILLA MANSION.

Mr. Abram Reyno. Mrs. E. A. Reyno.
MR. and MRS. REYNO, have purchased
and are now the Residents and Active
Proprietors, of the pleasant and commodious
MANSION on the corner of King and William
Streets. Having refitted the house in a neat and
elegant manner, they have given it the permanent
name of the

VILLA MANSION,
where they will be pleased to receive and accom-
modate all gentle and respectable persons of any
rank; and none but respectable persons need ap-
ply at this house, as the strictest department is re-
quired in all of its departments.

An excellent LIVERY STABLE is a
part of the estate of this Mansion, where the
Citizens, Boarders, and Strangers generally, can
be accommodated on the shortest notice, with
good Horses and fine Vehicles.

REFERENCES.
MR. ABRAHAM D. SHADD,
MR. ABRAHAM W. SHADD,
Kent County, C. W.
Messrs. BRODIE & STERRITT,
Dr. M. R. DELANY.

Chatham, C. W.
Chatham, March 21st, 1856. 45-1f

CALL AND SEE!!

N. Z. HARRISON
WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of
CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a
Public House in Detroit,

at the corner of
Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets, B
where he will be happy to accommodate those
who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 22-1y

Montreal Boot & Shoe Store.

Come One!—Come All!!

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY
WOULD respectfully announce to his nu-
merous Customers, and the Public gener-
ally, that he has bought out the extensive Shoe
Establishment of his Brother, J. H. CHARITY,
where he has OPENED, with an unrivalled
assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS
of every description, and of the latest style, suit-
able for Spring and Summer wear.

He will keep constantly on hand, a large stock
of his own Manufacture, of every description.
Measures will be taken, and work made to
order.

LADIES' WEAR
will be kept in endless varieties, and of the latest
fashionable style, viz:—

**Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes,
Slippers, French Ties, &c.**

Having a thorough and practical knowledge
of business, he feels prepared to render satisfac-
tion to all who may favour him with a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
wishing to purchase, by wholesale, will find it
their advantage to call, as he can supply them
cheaper than any other Establishment in this part
of the Province.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.
Call at CORNELIUS H. CHARITY'S, just four
doors below the Royal Exchange Hotel, King St.

C. H. CHARITY.
Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-1f

MEDICAL NOTICE

DOCTOR A. ARAY
WOULD respectfully announce to the Cit-
izens of this vicinity, that he has

Opened an Office in Chatham,
where he is prepared to attend to the
TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ALL KINDS.

He proposes not only
Treat, but to Cure Diseases.

DOCTOR ARAY,
In his practice, does not confine himself to any
particular system, but makes free use of all such
means as he finds available in the treatment of
disease, from whatever School of Medicine it may
have emanated.

He is distinctly understood, that he is
directly opposed to the use of certain agents, such
as Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, &c., and in the poi-
sonous forms in which they have been, and still are,
being administered by many Physicians.

Special attention will be given to Diseases of a
Chronic character, and to Diseases of Children.

No charge made for Consultation at his Office,
at which time he will give all information in his
power, as to the nature of the cases presenting
themselves, and in explanation of the rationale of
his mode of treatment.

Chatham, March 7th, 1856. 43-1f

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE.

IN CHATHAM NORTH,
Corner of Chatham and North Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, the
TAVERN STAND in Chatham North,
known as the

ELDORADO HOUSE,
(being Lot 9, and part of 10.)

The House is a large two-story Brick, and in
good repair, with Kitchens and Out-Houses at
back. There is in every respect well calculated for
a hotel. There is on the premises a new Barn.
31-1f

Any person wishing to procure a Stand for a
Public House, or to do better, as this House is
situated near the terminus of the Chatham and
Camden Plank Road, the travel over which
alone secures a good run of Custom.

The Proprietor would say to intending pur-
chasers, that the House will at any time bring
one hundred pounds rent, per annum.
Terms made known on application to the
Proprietor, on the premises, or to W. H. Thomp-
son, at the Kent Advertiser Office—it by letter,
post paid.

J. M. JOSLIN, Proprietor.
Chatham, Feb. 29th, 1856. 42-1f

DOCTOR DELANY, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

will, until further notice,
Have his Office in the former Private Parlor of
the VILLA MANSION.

Entrance on William Street, East of King.
He practices in Chronic Diseases, and the
Diseases of Women and Children, in par-
ticular.

REFERENCES:
J. P. GAZAM, Esq. M.D.,
GEORGE M. COOK, Esq. M.D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery in the Washington Medical
College, Baltimore, Md.—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chatham, February 22nd, 1856. 41-1f

NEW CABINET SHOP,

ON COLBORNE STREET,
Adjoining Charter's & Baxter's Saw Mill.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, such as BED-
STADS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS,
STANDS, &c., &c., can be had on the most
reasonable terms.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY.
Chatham, C. W., Feb. 13th, 1856. 40-1f

NEW STORE

IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Pollock,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his
old and numerous Customers and Friends,
that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to
receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as
possible.

A. B. JONES.
London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KING STREET, EAST.

HAVING recently REMOVED his Tailor-
ing Establishment to the Building now
occupied by Mr. T. W. Wilson, Boot and Shoe
Maker, respectfully solicits a continuation of that
liberal support which he has formerly received
at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham,
and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical
understanding of the Trade, in all its
Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT,
and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING
in the most approved and durable manner, and at
the lowest rates.

Repairing and Scouring done on the most
Reasonable Terms.
Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1f

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,
TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
CHATHAM.

SPLENDID ANNUALS,
In Music and Gold Bindings.

ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Year's Present Books,
In every variety of style, from \$1 to \$6 each.

ACCORDIONS
From \$2 to \$10.

VIOLINS
From \$3 to \$20.

BOWS
From \$2 to \$20.

**Harp, Guitars, Tamborinos,
Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccolos,
Flagelets, Clarionets;**

**Violin and Guitar Strings,
Music Books, Note Books,
Music Paper, Sheet Music,**

And all kinds of Musical Merchandise, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.
School Books & Stationery.

CARD BOARD.
Novels and Miscellaneous Works.

*Balloons Pictorial, Ballons Dollar Monthly,
Place of our Union, Brother Jonathan,
Illustrated American Newspaper,
Frank Leslie's New York Journal,
New York Graphic, Boston International Journal,
Yankee Nations, Godey's Lady's Book,
Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,*

RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Catholic and Protestant Books.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES.

Blank Books.
ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATINETTES, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREASURE.
God Save the Queen!
December, 1855. 33-1f

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,
(LATE MRS. JACKSON)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her residence,
352, South Ninth Street, below Catherine, a
supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,
which she will warrant to give satisfaction.
Among which are the NEWLY DISCOVERED,
or cure of Diseases depending on Nervous
Debility; the ALTERNATIVE, for Purifying the
Blood; Scrofula, Scoury, &c.; and the INDIAN
SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores,
Sprains, Bruises, Chlams, Chlams, Chlams,
Letter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs,
&c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a
choice selection of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,

IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sheet Iron.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse Nails.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenter's, Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.

AXES, of the best descriptions, Warranted.

With an assortment of
SHELF HARDWARE,
which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which
is offered for Sale "cheaper than ever" for Cash!

Buyers will find it to their advantage to
call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.
Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their
Friends, that they are receiving, and opening
out, an Extensive Assortment of

of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade,
which they will sell at the lowest remunerative
prices.

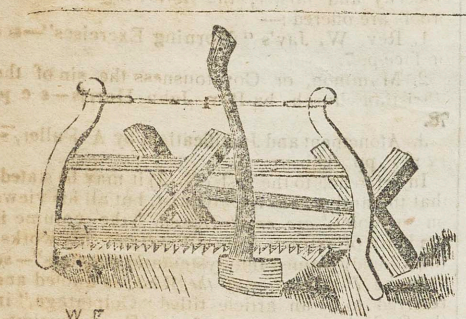
Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.
Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.
Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855. 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated
on McGregor's Creek, between Sixth and
Seventh Streets, and containing one acre of land,
and consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four
Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of
water in the yard.

THE MONTREAL
French Boot and Shoemaker,
YONGE STREET,
Third Door above Elm, West Side.
BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentle-
men of Toronto and vicinity, that he is
prepared to execute all orders in the above line,
with the greatest care and dispatch, and at
very low prices. He also keeps constantly
on hand, a supply of **BOOTS and SHOES**, of
every variety and finish.
Dec. 1st, 1855. 31



NOTICE.
THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally,
that he is prepared to furnish the following articles at
Wholesale and Retail:
AXE HANDLES,
PICK HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,
Made in the best manner.
New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete
order, and at low prices. Also, Axes, Adze handles, &c.
Handle put into Axes, and other tools.
T. SMALLWOOD, Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 58.

AUSTRALIA.
THE undersigned begs to call the attention
of the Travelling Public and Citizens
of Hamilton, to his present commodious and
comfortable quarters, situated, as they have been,
especially for their convenience, and which were
formerly under the management of Mr. W. C.
Groom.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals.
may be had on the most reasonable terms, and
every attention requisite to make their stay agree-
able, is gratefully and promptly given.
DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W.
N.B.—Lunch at all hours; also a table of Cab
at the service of the Public, at the most reason-
able charge.

September, 1854. D. L. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY
WOULD respectfully call the attention of his
Friends, and the Public generally, to his
large assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES**, of
every description, constantly on hand, at his
Establishment on King, between Fourth and
Fifth Streets, which he will sell at a
cheaper rate than can be afforded at any other
Store in the Town. From the Farmers of Kent
he would invite an examination of his Stock.
From his long experience in this branch of Busi-
ness, he feels confident of being able to execute
all orders with which he may be favoured; and
he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his
part for the work he may be entrusted with.
C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old
customers for the patronage heretofore extended
to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of
their favours.
Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-17

REMOVAL.
Fashionable Hair Cutting!
THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old
patrons and the public generally, for their
kind favours, would respectfully invite them
to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street,
East of Church Street, to which place he has
recently removed, where he will take great pleasure
in waiting on all who may favor him with their
patronage. He has also removed to the new
SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAM-
POOING.
Warm and Cold BATHS at all hours.
THOS. F. CARY,
Toronto, August 12, 1854.

NEW STORE.
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, &c.
ANDREW SMITH
WOULD respectfully announce that he has
established a NEW STORE in this Town,
on the Corner of King and William Streets, where
he will be happy to receive the calls of all wish-
ing to purchase.
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
A. S. is prepared to keep constantly on hand,
the best assortment of **SUGARS, TEAS, COF-
FEE, FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c., &c.**
Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-17

PROSPECTUS.
LIFE ILLUSTRATED,
A NEW FIRST CLASS
Family Newspaper.
Devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts;
to Entertainment, Improvement, and Progress.
Published WEEKLY, at \$2 a Year.
By FOWLER & WELLS,
303, Broadway, New York.

It is our purpose to furnish a journal, which,
bound to no party, sect, or theory, embrace
every human interest, and to render it
the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide
circulation.

SCIENCE.
In all its departments, will be explored, and all
new discoveries laid before our readers in a
popular form. The Arts, particularly in the
departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry
and Manufactures, will receive attention, and
no invention or improved process will escape our
notice.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE.
which will be explored, and all new discoveries
laid before our readers in a popular form. The
Arts, particularly in the departments of Agricul-
ture, Mechanical Industry and Manufactures, will
receive attention, and no invention or improved
process will escape our notice.

EDUCATION.
In its broadest sense will be encouraged, and
aided by contributions, engaged in teaching in
college, school, and shop, we shall try to render
the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

GENERAL NEWS.
We shall be prepared to furnish a journal, which,
bound to no party, sect, or theory, embrace
every human interest, and to render it
the faculties of the mind, shall merit a world-wide
circulation.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
We shall make it a welcome and valued
visitor at every fire. The Children will find
in each number, a safe corner set apart for their
amusement and instruction.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
Windsor, depart	6.00	10.25	12.20	7.45	
Puce					
Rochester				1.15	
Baptiste Creek				2.00	
Chatham	7.40	12.05	2.50	9.25	
Thamesville	8.13		3.30		
Bothwell	8.33	P.M.	4.05		
Wardville	8.45	1.05	4.30	10.25	
Mosa	9.00		4.55		
Ekfril	9.23	1.40	5.27		
Mt. Brydges	9.35	1.52	6.00		
Komoka	9.48	2.04	6.30	11.25	
London (Arrive)	A.M. 10.13	2.30	7.00	11.50	
London (Depart)	7.00	2.55		12.00	
Edwardsburgh	7.20	3.14		A.M.	
Ingersoll	7.43	3.35		12.40	
Beachville	7.55	3.45			
Woodstock	8.10	4.00		1.00	
Eastwood	8.20				
Princeton	8.42	4.25			
Paris (Arrive)	P.M.				
Paris (Depart)	9.05	4.45		1.45	
Preston, depart	8.30	1.05			
Galt, do.	8.45	1.20			
Galt, arrive	11.35	6.50			
Preston, do.	11.50	7.10			
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	2.10	5.10		
Vansickle's	9.39	2.25			
Copetown	9.51	2.45			
Flamboro'	9.59	2.55			
Dundas	10.08	3.05	5.40		
Hamilton (Arrive)	10.30	3.30	6.00	2.55	
Hamilton (Depart)	10.45	3.40	6.15	3.05	
Ontario	11.12	4.17			
Grimby	11.26	4.43	6.47		
Beamsville	11.40	5.05			
Jordan	11.55	5.27			
St. Catharines	12.20	5.53	7.15	4.15	
Niagara	12.30	6.25			
Niagara Falls arrive	1.00	7.10	7.50	4.50	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
Niagara Falls, depart	7.45	11.15	2.40	11.20
Thorold	8.07	3.05		
St. Catharines	8.17	3.20		11.55
Jordan	8.33*	3.42		
Beamsville	8.48	3.55		
Grimby	9.03	4.07		
Ontario	9.16*	4.20		A.M.
Hamilton (Arrive)	9.40	4.50	P.M. 1.05	
Hamilton (Depart)	9.50	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	10.10	5.20	4.45	
Flamboro'	10.20	5.30	5.00	
Copetown	10.30	5.45	5.15	
Vansickle's	10.42	5.57	5.50	
Fairchild's Creek	10.53	6.09	6.02	
Preston, depart	8.30	1.05		
Galt, do.	8.45	1.20		
Galt, arrive	11.35	6.50	6.50	
Preston, do.	11.50	7.10	7.10	
Paris	11.25	2.35	6.37	2.45
Princeton	11.45	2.55	6.52	
Eastwood	P.M.	7.17		
Woodstock	12.15	3.15	7.27	3.33
Beachville	12.25	3.25	7.40	
Ingersoll	12.35	3.35	7.55	3.59
Edwardsburgh	12.55*	3.55	8.15	
London (Arrive)	A.M. 1.15	4.15	8.35	4.40
London (Depart)	8.30	4.40		4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	
Ekfril	10.05	2.32*	5.27	
Mosa	10.50	2.57*		
Wardville	11.20	3.07	6.10	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15		
Thamesville	12.20			
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10			
Rochester	2.55			
Puce				
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	9.20

The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

* Flag Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

ATKINSON'S COMPOUND IS
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,
Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay,
producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and
rubbing color to the Gums and Lips.
WITHOUT ACID
OR OTHER HARMFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris
and London, and the continual recommendations
of eminent Dentists, and those who have
used it for years, establish its superiority
over all dentifrices in use, while its miracu-
lous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, even where there
has been considerable neglect, proves its merits in
the eulogium bestowed upon it.
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
Chemists & Perfumers,
45, King Street West,
And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper
Canada and the United States. Vide Circulars.
Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen,
allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.
Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE.
THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY
and PROVISION STORE, on
QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer),
Would respectfully solicit a share of public
patronage. He will endeavor, by selling cheap,
and to make it an inducement to purchasers
to give him a call, and by strict attention to busi-
ness, to merit the confidence of the public.
J. MURPHY.
Toronto, Feb. 23, 1854.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL \$200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., President.
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., Vice-President.
ASSURANCES may be effected in this
Company on single or joint lives, or on the
contingency of one life surviving another; for the
payment of a sum of money, to be paid at a
single payment, or a limited number of pay-
ments; or annual payments only ceasing at
death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at
death, should death occur before the attainment
of the age. Endowments for children, annu-
ities, or deferred annuities, and generally any
transaction contingent on the value and duration
of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only
Life Assurance Company ever established in the
British North America, may be enumerated:—
moderate rates and small expenditures; local man-
agement and speedy settlement of claims; liberal con-
ditions, especially in reference to lapsed policies.
Deductible from the above, the interest on the in-
formation as to the prosperous condition of the
Company, may be had from
SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAVE, for Sandwich and
Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Railway's Ready
Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing
a counterfeit of the Railway's Ready Relief,
which is now circulating through the Canadas.
We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W.
have been selling a spurious article of our Ready
Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not
only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked im-
position on the public. The writer, who is
knowingly lending himself to so vile and treacherous
a trick, for the gain of a few extra shillings, is
unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all
respectable dealers, for if a few shillings will
induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope
and health, and to place the invalid's life in dan-
ger, he would not scruple to deceive his best
customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only
of established credit, and of respectable pedlars
or travelling agents, and avoid impostors.
Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them be-
low our regular price, may rely upon the same
being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell
R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per
cent. on our regular gross price. Dealers who
purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for
sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.
All our travellers and authorized agents have
a power of attorney signed by us, authorizing
them in our name to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamil-
ton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMIL-
TON, KNEBRAW & CO. In Toronto, LY-
MAN, BROTHERS & CO. are our general
agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.
RADWAY & CO.
Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4th, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000

IN issuing this Prospectus for 1856, the prop-
rietors of the Post take it for granted, that the
public are already tolerably well acquainted with
the character of a paper that has grown strong
during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-
FOUR YEARS. The character of the Post has been
as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper
for the family circle, which shall not only amuse,
but also instruct and improve, those who may
read it. To accomplish this object, the best arti-
cles are selected from the foreign and domestic
literature, and original articles of an instructive
character, are procured from time to time.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interest-
ing portions of the Weekly News of the World;
Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Se-
lected and Original Articles upon Agriculture;
Accounts of the Progress and State of the World;
a Bank Note List are included among the solid
information to be constantly found in the Post.
But the mind requires a wider range—it has
faculties which delight in the humorous and lively
the imaginative and poetical. These faculties
also must have food, and accordingly the Post
becomes enlivened, and as a consequence, the in-
terest becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not
able to take an enlarged and generous view of
human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these
Heaven-imparted cravings of our mind, we have
devoted a fair proportion of the Post to FIC-
TION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the
above departments, are several of the most gifted
writers in the land. We also draw freely for
Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in
this country and Great Britain. We design com-
mencing a New Story by Mrs. Southworth,
author of "The Deserter's Wife," "Miriam," &c.,
in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places
and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inven-
tions, and others of a humorous, though refined
character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the Post to any part of the
United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance
at the office where it is received, is only 25 cents
a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the Post are Dollars, if
paid in advance, or Five Dollars, if not paid in
advance. For Five Dollars, the Post will be sent
one copy sent three years. We continue the
following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the
city, to one address, and in the country, to one
Post Office.

4 Copies per annum \$ 5
do (and 1 to the getter up the Club) \$ 10
do (and 1 to the getter up the Club) \$ 20
do (and 1 to the getter up the Club) \$ 20

Persons residing in British North America must
remit twenty-five cents in addition to the subscrip-
tion price, as we have to prepay the United States
postage.

AGENTS TO CLUBS.—Any person having seen
the money and names for a Club, may add new
names to it at the same rate, provided the latter
will allow it to be sent to the Post Office at the
same time as the main list do. We will willingly
supply back numbers, to have the Club complete.
Our object is to have all the subscriptions in
each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent
confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in
advance. When the sum is large, a draft should
be procured if possible—the cost of which may be
deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs,
would confer a favor by having them sent to one
address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at
the country of the period for which they have
subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will
take notice that we now have no collecting agents
of this State. They will therefore please
remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be
careful to give the name of the State, as well as
of the town, in which they live. All letters must
be post-paid.

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will
please give the name of the Post-Office they
wish to be sent to, as well as the Post-Office they
wish to be sent from.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-
Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage
of our liberal offers themselves, will show our
prospects to other influential and respectable
persons who will be willing to receive the Post,
and so add to the number of our subscribers.

DEACON PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

N.B.—Any person desiring of receiving a
copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommo-
dated by notifying the Publishers by letter (post-
paid).

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE
ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP. 1, AND THE ACTS AMEND-
ING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.
To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improve-
ment of Stock; Free; Anatomical Preparations,
do; Asies, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.
Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per
cent; Strong fluids, do; Alum, do.
Books, printed, free.
Books, reprints of British copyright works,
two and a half per cent; Books, blanks, do.
Paints, and Drawings of an immoral or inde-
cent character, prohibited.
Books and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.
Brandy, three shillings per gallon.
Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes, do.
Clothes, ready-made, twelve and a half per cent.
Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per
cent.
Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster
or Plaster of Paris, free.
Ships, vessels, two and a half per cent.
Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do;
Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.
Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other
collections of antiquity, free.
Clothes, ready-made, twelve and a half per cent.
Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-
penny per pound.
Castings, twelve and a half per cent.
Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent.
Clocks, watches, and pocket watches, do.
Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.
Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.
Coin and Bullion, free.
Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.
Cordials, four shillings per gallon.
Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per
cent.
Coffined, two and a half per cent; Copperas,
do.

Cotton Bating, twelve and a half per cent.
Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent.
Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthen-
ware, do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.
Furniture, twelve and a half per cent.
Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.
Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture, do;
Felt, all kinds, two and a half per cent.
Fisheries, the following articles for the use of
Senses, Fish, Nets and Hooks, Twelve and a
half per cent.
Line, Salt Bait and Havers, Fishermen's
Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.
Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.
Ginger, three pence per pound.
Glass, Manufactures of, twelve and a half per
cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do;
Harm, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do;
Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and
a half per cent; Ink, do.
Iron, when imported to be used in the manu-
facture of Machinery, Instruments, two and a half
per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not
over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driv-
ing wheels, bent, well-d, do; Connecting
Rods, in pieces, do; Frames for C, P, Tubes, do;
Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do;
Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick,
do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards,
do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards,
do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent;
Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do;
Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup,
do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.
Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent;
Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.
Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent;
Milk, any, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps, do.
Marble, twelve and a half per cent; Medicines, do.
Models of Machinery, and other inventions and
improvements in the Arts, free.
Molasses, two pence per gallon.
Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per
cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.
Nitro, two and a half per cent.
Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do;
Packages, containing free goods, or goods rated
under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages,
free, charged with free goods, the ad valorem rate on
their contents, Pains, do.

Paintings, free.
Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a
half per cent; Perfumery, do.
Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.
Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.
Pimento, Pepper and Allspice, one penny per lb.
Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent.
Pork, mess, 12 1/2 per cent.
Pork, mess, 12 1/2 per cent.

Potatoes, twelve and a half per cent; Potash,
quarried, do.
Quinine, thirty per cent.
Raisins, one penny per pound.
Rice, twelve and a half per cent.
Rope, old, two and a half per cent.
Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one
shilling and eight pence per gallon.
Salt, white, twelve and a half per cent.
Saratoga, twelve and a half per cent.
Sassaparilla, free.
Seeds, two shillings per pound.
Snuff, four pence per pound.
Soap, twelve and a half per cent.
Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and
Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.
Spices, twelve and a half per cent.
Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof
strength, twelve and a half per cent.
Spirits of Cordials, sweetened so that the
strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer,
four shillings per gallon.
Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cent.
Steel, Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.